

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1890.

FAC-SIMILE OF THE RUTAN LETTER.

EMERY PRODUCES THE PROOF

Upon Which He Bases His Three Charges Against Candidate George W. Delamater.

BRIBERY TO SECURE A SENATORIAL SEAT,

Perjury in Taking the Prescribed Constitutional Oath of Office, and Forgery While a Legislator.

ANOTHER CHALLENGE TO TAKE THE CASE INTO COURT.

Reproductions of Interesting Letters, Affidavits and Other Documents in Fac-Simile—Sworn Statements From Residents of Crawford County Who Claim to Have Carried Money Direct From Delamater to Silence the Proposed Contest Against Him—One Bill That Was Never Paid—Some Extracts From the Legislative Record—How the Billingsley Measure Was Defeated—Even More Complete and Convincing Testimony Promised on the Witness Stand—The Speaker Announces That This is His First Bolt From the Republican Party.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

HEADLINE, September 26.—On Friday, April 4, just 25 weeks ago to-night, ex-Senator Lewis Emery, Jr., charged George Wallace Delamater, then a candidate for the nomination for Governor, which he has since secured, with bribery in securing his election as State Senator, thus involving perjury in taking the oath of office, and with corrupt acts during his legislative career. On August 14 Mr. Delamater entered a positive denial of these accusations. At the Bradford Opera House, to-night, Mr. Emery produced the evidence on which he made the charges in the following speech:

No Apology for His Record.

With this sense of duty solidly implanted in my mind, and the determination to hold the popular will of the people to be above and beyond personal advancement, I entered the public service as the legislative representative of this district. While serving this constituency for the ten years that followed I never lost sight of these—me—fundamental elements of honest, frank and righteous conduct of the people's business. Whatever I have done was done with a conscientious belief that I was acting in the best interests of the people and for their greatest good.

Wrong Wearing the Mask of Right.

During my legislative experience I saw so much that was irregular, so much wrong that wore the mask of right; so much done in the name of the people that in reality was done at the bidding of the great corporations, without any regard for the rights of the welfare of the people; so many men of question-bill title to honor elevated to the high places in the State and Nation, that I could not reflect and ask myself, to what end must this bring the country?

Others saw that these wrongs and irregularities would eventually precipitate disaster upon the party. They felt that so long as they could quietly suffer, and the very vitality of the Government were not endangered, they had better do so, until it was seen that nothing but open revolt would check the tyranny of bossism and the usurpation of autocratic corporations.

After that memorable campaign it was plain to the humblest citizen that there were too many readings, thinking and independent followers of the principles of Lincoln, Giddings, Sumner and Garfield to permit the continuance of such open irregularities and wrongs as had characterized the conduct of the bosses and boodlers from the adoption of the constitution of 1873. The so-called "Stalwarts" and "only true Republicans" showed a disposition to mend their practices. They made concessions in regard to the management of party primaries and conventions that had the appearance of genuine repentance and abolition.

A Revolt That Bore Fruit.

Those who revolted in 1882 took them at their word. While the results of that revolt were not so great as they should have been, yet it was not without good fruit. In the Legislature of 1883 the House was Democratic and the Senate was Republican, yet, with the aid of the handful of Independent Republican Senators, the Democrats succeeded in passing the anti-discrimination bill, the free pipe bill, the anti-telegraph line consolidation bill and the amendment to the railway incorporation laws, so as to make the construction of the South Pennsylvania Railroad a possibility. Some of these bills had been on the calendar for years. In this session the anti-discrimination bill was, however, so dis-

toried and mangled with amendments that it was really of no effect.

In 1885 the most important great corporation and of the millions they controlled again became apparent. The Billingsley bill was defeated by an corrupt and foul deal as ever hurried the legislative annual. The revenue bill, after its passage by both Houses was stolen, actually losing to the people \$1,000,000 a year, that would have justly been paid into the Treasury by the corporation of the State.

A Promise to the Farmers Broken.

In 1889 the equalization tax bill, intended to relieve the farmers, was defeated in the Senate after passing the House. Mr. Delamater had promised to support this bill, but voted against taking it out of the hands of the committee, which sealed its fate. I speak of these things to show that Mr. Delamater was always in close touch with every measure that was desired by the great corporations and out of sympathy with every measure that would be of benefit to the business man, farmer, artisan or laborer.

Very suddenly it was announced in legislative circles that the great corporation which opposed the bill with its vote, but that he would make the leading argument against it. Thence on, he used every tactic and subterfuge to obstruct the passage of the bill.

His Warning to the Party.

When it became apparent that Mr. Delamater would be strongly pushed for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, and that all the machinery of the party, State and national, was being specially oiled for the occasion, I determined to warn the party, long in advance, that to nominate a man whose character was so thoroughly discredited in his own country, and not less so with respect to the affairs of State, would invite disaster, despite the great natural Republican majority accredited to the State.

On the evening of April 4, I made certain charges against Mr. Delamater.

After the lapse of four months and ten days he saw fit to have himself interrogated by one Thomas L. White, of Chambersburg, and made a general denial of all I had charged, or of anything that might be alleged. Mr. Delamater said: "On April 4th last, during my candidacy for the nomination, ex-Senator Lewis Emery, Jr., made certain charges respecting my honor as a citizen which I have never refuted, and which I have never made a public reply. Prior to my nomination I claimed the right to make my own contest in my own way and was content to answer any inquiry touching my long character and reputation built up in every active professional and business career in Northwestern Pennsylvania. The enthusiastic endorsement of my own country, the endorsement of the majority elected from the other counties, the exceptionally strong endorsement by citizens and business men of Philadelphia, and finally, my nomination by the Harrisburg convention, all in the face of these undeniable charges, had seemed to me sufficient answer. The question now addressed to me implies that I am being asked to make a public reply to charges which I have never refuted, and which I have never made a public reply to."

Continued Silence on My Part.

may be misinterpreted by certain good citizens whose affiliations are with the Republican party. As the candidate of that party I cannot allow its interests to be prejudiced in the estimation of any citizen by a refusal to answer any inquiry touching my personal and official integrity and I take this occasion to enter my most positive, emphatic and unequivocal denial of each and every charge preferred by Senator Emery. So that I may be fully understood and that the real reactions of the hour may not be obscured by personalities growing out of these attacks and that future reference to this subject may be avoided, I enter this denial of all charges, by whomsoever preferred, which assail my honor as a man or my virtue as a citizen.

The machine organs of the State immediately set up a hue and cry that my charges had been "completely and sufficiently answered." Markedly copies of my papers bearing ear marks of the party machine fairly flooded into my office, calling attention to it as now my time to speak.

Well, I had said, but I had said, and ten days, not so shortly before the election that Mr. Delamater may not have ample time to oppose me, to purge himself of the odium that attaches to him; ample time to make me answer before the courts. When I made these charges I stood on tenable ground. If any man had said such as it was against me before or after my nomination for my office, I would have taken him to the Legislature of 1883 the House was Democratic and the Senate was Republican, yet, with the aid of the handful of Independent Republican Senators, the Democrats succeeded in passing the anti-discrimination bill, the free pipe bill, the anti-telegraph line consolidation bill and the amendment to the railway incorporation laws, so as to make the construction of the South Pennsylvania Railroad a possibility. Some of these bills had been on the calendar for years. In this session the anti-discrimination bill was, however, so dis-

THE CONTINENTAL A. KINGSLEY & CO. PHILA.

Dear Sir,

I have had in my head to make Delamater's candidate for Governor but it will be done by his head by the time the next legislative adjourns. The Republicans of the Senate will quietly sit down on the pendant but ambitious young man. I want you to write me to 115 Sheffield St Allegheny City what interest it was Delamater sold to the Standard or forced the Standard to take as the price of his support or rather opposition to the Billingsley bill. I think it was in a measure that you say I told me all about it but I have

quiet. You ask me how I know such terrible thing. Well, I will tell you:

I Carried the Money

paid to one of them, paid to him, and he is willing to say it in the courts, if necessary. The other money I did not pay, but I know it was given by Delamater to pay, and the man who was to get it told me afterward that he had received his money. This bought free he landed in Harrisburg and took the oath of office, with the foul crime against the Constitution of the State in his hand. But now Andrews must be looked

The Act of a Coward.

It is but the act of a coward to wait months resting in silence under such grave accusations as were called upon, in your terms, from all over the Commonwealth, to enter a plea of not guilty of all counts in the indictment, or any future indictment, any thinking man would think it a disgrace. Mr. Delamater will bring me into the courts I will assume to supply the evidence to thoroughly convict him in the public mind or suffer the consequences of my failure. I take this defiant attitude because I know many men of high character and standing, citizens of Crawford county, whose lips will utter the truth before a jury of men of justice who now refrain from public utterance because of a mistaken delicacy.

For the purpose of showing a motive for this that will follow, I want to read a statement made to me by a responsible citizen of Crawford county, who was on the inside, in the parlor of my home, Sunday night, Ma ch. of this year, in the presence of a witness, whose affidavit as to its verity is attached:

To more clearly show the political methods of this man, I quote from Pinkerton's report on the case of the Standard Oil Company. I do not at present wish to use: "My father and I are Democrats. Last year my father voted part of the Republican ticket and made a number of Democrats in the neighborhood of the same name. My father received \$200 from Mr. Wallace Delamater, banker at Meadville, last year, which amount my father used in buying money voted from \$1 to \$5 on each vote. No one has given my father any money this year."

When time had blown away some of the odium attached to M. S. Quay's name, because of his connection with the pardoning of the Klemke gang, he became ambitious to regain his political prestige. He recognized that the only way to such a position was the taking of the party reins into his hands and knocking out some one or all of the party leaders. But the sagacious Republican Napoleon

Locked the Financial Backing

so necessary in such a single-handed contest. He found in the father of George Wallace Delamater and Dr. W. B. Roberts, of Titusville, two who were willing to give him the wanted element upon condition that George Wallace Delamater and W. H. Andrews should be ultimately pushed to the front. This compact sealed, Quay launched in his political fight for the State Presidency alone and against the strongest politicians in the State, and at one stroke landed himself into office and political power. Wallace Delamater commenced to lay his plans for gaining the prominence his ancestor had desired for him and placed himself in position to receive the help pledged by Quay, to push toward the gubernatorial chair, and Andrews toward any thing he could get, and he'll get about anything he can lay his hands on, political trickery can be made to count. Delamater saw that with the influence of Andrews and gill-edge "Pa," he could represent the dear people of Crawford in the State Senate. By a liberal use of cold cash he managed to get the Republican nomination in that district. So in the general election he bought his success and defeated a very popular Democrat. Then came a trial for him, that while it took his breath, his conscientious scruples were so pliable that he was able to meet it and wear the face of innocence down to Harrisburg, and step to the bar of the Senate and swear that he knew to be a lie. Citizens of the county got affidavits that Delamater had spent money illegally to gain his election, and when the audacious Wallace found that they would go to Harrisburg and prevent him from taking the oath of office, he paid the one \$700 and the other \$1,300 to keep

forgetting the facts but remember the amount was \$65000. I may come to Harrisburg to help pass the bill and I agreed to help but he told me next day of the scene he had with Delamater who frontally declared it would ruin him if the bill passed and gave him the actual facts as to his intent. That and a dispatch from Mr. Mansur induced Quay to change his mind. I voted against the bill because Joshua Rhodes and nearly every Congressman on my dial petitioned me to do and no one asked me to support it. regard this as based on fact. You or Madame Sherry in Paris will write me soon and which I will regard likewise. The party could survive Andrews defeat.

to themselves. That all the men quid voted as requested, they came back to work next morning and were at once discharged, receiving one day's pay. That many of said men were Democrats. Sworn and subscribed before me September 6, 1890. A. K. ENOK, Prothonotary, JAMES R. RABLE.

Now Them Paying Out the Boodle.

Affidavit of Samuel W. Sheldon, of Spring township, Crawford county, Pennsylvania.

During the campaign of 1888, when George Wallace Delamater was candidate for State

Sworn Proof of the Conversation.

State of Pennsylvania, County of McKean, ss: Personally appeared before the subscriber, a

Notary Public in and for said county, E. C. Jones, who being by me first duly sworn according to law and says: That he was personally present at the conversation detailed in the annexed paper, relating to bribes by George Wallace Delamater, and that he heard the statements made as therein set forth, which is the writing hereto attached, and that it was examined by the person who made it, who declared the same in his presence to be a correct and truthful statement of the facts.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this 24th day of September, A. D. 1890.

E. C. JONES, R. L. EDGETT, Notary Public.

State of Pennsylvania, County of Crawford, ss: James R. Rable, being duly sworn, says George Wallace Delamater is President of the Meadville Fuel Gas Company, a corporation, as is informed, connected with the Standard Oil Company. That the said company was lay-

ing its pipes in Meadville when the Republicans primaries were held in 1888, at which primaries the said Delamater was a candidate for State Senator. That a set of men numbering about 40 number of the city of Meadville began work the morning of the 29th of October, 1886, and that the said set of men were promised work till the pipe line was laid in said city; that the men one of whom was affiant, worked till about 3 o'clock P. M., when they were told that if they would go to the primary and vote for Delamater (the tickets being then and there distributed), that they could have the rest of the

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